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Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

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Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The key provisions of the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel have been introduced in a small number of status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements, most of which are presently under negotiation. There has not yet been any request from a State for information on matters of fact relevant to the application of the Convention. The role of the Secretary-General as a certifying authority regarding such matters is therefore still to be tested. A standard provision is suggested for inclusion in agreements between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to make clear that personnel deployed by the Organization in a mission area are "associated personnel" within the meaning of the Convention. However, such a clause is not likely to materially strengthen the protection enjoyed by those personnel if the host country is not already bound by the Convention.

* A/58/150.

** Preparation of the present report involved extensive consultations among all offices and departments concerned. Some of these consultations were not yet complete as of 18 July 2003.

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With regard to possible procedures to initiate a declaration by the Security Council or General Assembly that an exceptional risk exists to the safety of personnel participating in a United Nations operation, consideration is given to a suggestion to link the issuance of such a declaration to the internal mechanism used by the United Nations Security Coordinator to categorize phases of security risk for United Nations personnel. It is concluded that this is not a viable or desirable option. Since there are not yet any agreed and generally recognized criteria for determining the existence of a situation of exceptional risk, the Secretary-General himself would find it difficult to go to the General Assembly or Security Council and propose that they issue a declaration in respect of a particular situation. The one exception is in cases where the General Assembly or the Security Council have already adopted decisions making it clear that they consider there to be a situation that presents a security risk to United Nations personnel in a particular area of operations. The situation in Afghanistan is such a case. The General Assembly is invited to issue a declaration that, for the purposes of the Convention, there exists an exceptional risk for United Nations and associated personnel participating in the operation in that country.

The difficulties in the issuance of the declaration of exceptional risk nevertheless remain the single most important limitation on the effectiveness of the Convention's protective regime. It is recommended that serious consideration be given to dispensing with the need for such a declaration as a condition for the application of the Convention.

Ultimately, the strength of the Convention's protective regime lies in the readiness of States to implement it. Since 1 January 1992, 198 civilian personnel have lost their lives as a result of malicious acts while performing services for the Organization. Only in 21 of those cases has the Member State concerned advised the Secretariat that it has taken legal action to bring the perpetrators to justice. The General Assembly should call upon the States concerned to investigate the attacks and to arrest and prosecute those responsible.

I. Introduction

1. In my first report to the General Assembly on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/55/637), I analysed the scope of the protective regime of the Convention and recommended measures to strengthen the existing regime and to extend its scope by means of a protocol. Measures that I recommended to strengthen the existing regime of the Convention included: (a) initiating a procedure for a declaration by the Security Council or the General Assembly of an exceptional risk to the safety of personnel of a United Nations operation; (b) designating the Secretary-General as a "certifying authority" when required by national authorities to certify the status of any United Nations or associated personnel or the existence and content of a "declaration" or of an agreement between the United Nations and a humanitarian non-governmental organization (NGO); and (c) incorporating the Convention's key provisions into status-of-forces or status-of-mission agreements.

2. In recommending these measures, I also pointed out the limitations within the existing legal framework and suggested that if Member States were willing to extend the scope of the legal protection to all United Nations operations and associated personnel they might do so by means of a protocol that would make the protective regime of the Convention applicable to all United Nations operations, regardless of the existence or otherwise of a "declaration", and to all humanitarian NGOs in the United Nations area of operation, regardless of whether or not they have a contractual link with the United Nations.

3. By its resolution 56/89 of 12 December 2001, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel to consider the recommendations made in my report on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective regime for United Nations and associated personnel. The Ad Hoc Committee held its first session from 1 to 5 April 2002. It expressed general support for the recommendations that I had made to strengthen the protective regime of the Convention within its existing framework and also considered the recommendation to extend the scope of the Convention to all United Nations operations and to the personnel of all humanitarian NGOs by means of an amending protocol. The discussions of the Ad Hoc Committee's Working Group on my recommendations are contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.[1]

4. Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/28 of 19 November 2002, recommended the Secretary-General: (a) continue to seek the inclusion of key provisions of the Convention in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements; and (b) advise the Security Council or the General Assembly, as appropriate, where in his assessment circumstances would support a declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (*c*) (ii) of the Convention; confirmed that he (c) may provide information, upon the request of a State, on matters of fact relevant to the application of the Convention, such as the fact and content of any declaration of exceptional risk or any agreement concluded between the United Nations and a humanitarian NGO or agency; and requested him (d) to prepare model or standardized provisions for incorporation into the agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian NGOs or agencies and make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that have concluded such agreements, for the purpose of clarifying the application of the Convention to persons deployed by those organizations or agencies. In addition, the Secretary-General and relevant bodies were encouraged to take such other practical measures to strengthen the protection for United Nations and associated personnel, including locally recruited personnel, who are particularly vulnerable and account for the majority of casualties among United Nations or associated personnel.

5. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 57/28, the Ad Hoc Committee reconvened from 24 to 28 March 2003 in order to continue the discussion on measures to enhance the existing protective legal regime of the Convention, including addressing the application of the Convention to all United Nations operations. The discussions of the Ad Hoc Committee's Working Group at that session are contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.[2]

6. The present report, in accordance with to the General Assembly's request in its resolution 57/28 and the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, takes into

account the discussions held in the Ad Hoc Committee and includes an assessment of the overall effectiveness of measures taken to implement the resolution. It focuses on: the incorporation of the key provisions of the Convention into status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements; a procedure to initiate a declaration of an exceptional risk; and standardization of relevant provisions in agreements between the United Nations and humanitarian NGOs. Since no request for information has as of yet been submitted to me by any national authority regarding matters relevant to the application of the Convention, no practice has yet evolved in that respect.

II. Incorporating the key provisions of the Convention into status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements

7. The number of States Parties to the Convention, which at the time of my first report stood at 43, has now grown to 64, with less than a handful of them currently hosting peacekeeping operations. The need to incorporate the key provisions of the Convention into status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements concluded with countries not otherwise bound by the Convention has thus remained acute.

8. The core provisions of the 1994 Convention include the obligations to prevent attacks against members of United Nations operations, to establish them as crimes punishable by law and to "prosecute or extradite" offenders (A/57/52, para. 24). At the suggestion of some members of the Ad Hoc Committee, article 8 of the Convention, regarding the duty to release or return United Nations and associated personnel captured or detained, was also included among the key provisions to be incorporated in future status-of-forces or status-of-mission agreements. In addition, all such agreements already include a standard clause whereby Governments are bound to ensure the prosecution of persons accused of any criminal act against the peacekeeping force or mission, which, if committed in relation to their own forces, would have rendered such acts liable to prosecution.

9. The core provisions of the 1994 Convention were for the first time incorporated in the agreement between the Democratic Republic of East Timor and the United Nations concerning the status of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET), concluded in May 2002. I have subsequently proposed their inclusion in two status-of-mission agreements currently under negotiation: one with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, regarding the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), and the other with the Government of Lebanon, regarding the Military Observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

10. An example of a different kind is the draft exchange of letters on the status of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in Iraq, presently under negotiation with the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the States constituting the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq. In recognition of the limited legislative powers of the Coalition Provisional Authority, the draft status-of-mission agreement does not include the obligation to criminalize attacks against United Nations personnel by means of legislation. In the spirit of the Convention, however, it maintains the general obligation to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of the United Nations, its officials and experts and the standard clause ensuring the prosecution of persons "who are accused of acts in relation to the United Nations, or its officials or experts, which if committed in relation to the forces of the Authority,

would have rendered such acts liable to prosecution". It would be expected, therefore, that those responsible for attacks against United Nations personnel would be prosecuted under the same law and in the same military tribunals, if any, as those responsible for attacks against Coalition personnel.

III. A procedure to initiate a declaration of exceptional risk to the safety of United Nations and associated personnel

11. Any declaration of an exceptional risk to the safety of United Nations personnel in any given operation requires a set of criteria or risk factors applicable in a uniform way to all United Nations operations in similar situations. In the absence of a readily available set of risk criteria, some members of the Ad Hoc Committee suggested that the issuance of the declaration and its timing be linked to the internal mechanism used by the United Nations Security Coordinator for the categorization of the phases of security risk for United Nations personnel.

12. The Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) system of security phases, however, is one which is constantly adaptable to the changing circumstances at any time and place. It is often the case, therefore, that different security phases are determined for different locations within the same area of United Nations operations at different points in time. Linking the applicability of the Convention regime to such a system would result in a situation where, within the same United Nations operation and depending on their location at any given time, some United Nations personnel may be covered by the Convention while others may not.

13. Linking the issuance of a declaration to the security phases may also open a political debate on the propriety and justification in any given circumstances of the determination of UNSECOORD and its overall economic, social and other implications for the host country. The political sensitivity of the security determination and the possible negative effects that such a linking may have on the work of UNSECOORD and its depoliticized and independent approach to identifying the phases of security risk for United Nations and associated personnel, were widely recognized by members of the Ad Hoc Committee.

14. It is therefore my considered opinion that linking the issuance of a "declaration" to the internal mechanism used by UNSECOORD to categorize phases of security risk for United Nations personnel is not a viable or a desirable option.

15. As previously noted, there are not at present any generally agreed criteria for determining that there exists a situation of exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in a United Nations operation. In these circumstances, I would find it difficult, for the reasons set out in paragraph 27 below, to approach the Security Council or the General Assembly to suggest that situations in particular areas where United Nations operations are deployed involve an exceptional risk to the safety of United Nations and associated personnel.

16. There is, however, one type of situation in which I would feel able to propose to the Security Council or the General Assembly the issuance of a "declaration" of exceptional risk, namely, where the Organization's political organs have themselves already adopted decisions recognizing that the security situation prevailing in a United Nations area of operations is a difficult one and that a clear and unidentified

risk to the safety of United Nations and associated personnel operating there exists. The situation in Afghanistan is such a case.

17. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by Security Council resolution 1401 (2002), with the mandate to: fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations in the Bonn Agreement; promote national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country; and manage the United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. UNAMA is composed of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and two "pillars": the political affairs pillar, and the humanitarian and development pillar. Its headquarters are in Kabul and it has regional offices in seven cities. UNAMA has no military component.

18. UNAMA was established by a competent organ of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, though not "for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security". It is not considered, therefore, an operation within the meaning of article 1 (*c*) (i) of the Convention. Furthermore, since neither the Security Council nor the General Assembly has declared that there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation, it is not a United Nations operation within the meaning of article 1 (*c*) (ii), either. UNAMA is therefore currently outside the scope of the Convention's protective regime.

19. In consecutive reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan, the following risk factors were singled out: the existence of pockets of resistance and terrorist threat of al-Qa'idah and Taliban forces; sporadic fighting and factional clashes between rival Afghan political, ethnic and military groups over local power and tribal dominance; banditry of all kinds; a high crime rate, especially outside Kabul and the main towns; and the absence of national security forces or any local law enforcement agencies. Attacks against United Nations personnel and against the personnel of various agencies, funds and programmes and international aid organizations have taken place since 2002. The United Nations guest house, the compounds of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Kabul and other cities, have been hit by bombs, grenades, rockets and other explosive devices. Attacks have also been directed against humanitarian and other NGO personnel and, notably, a demining NGO and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (see A/56/875-S/2002/278; A/56/1000-S/2002/737; A/57/487-S/2002/1173; A/57/762-S/2003/333). The International Security Assistance Force, established by Security Council resolution 1386 (2001), has improved the security situation in Kabul and its surrounding areas. The security situation in other areas, however, remains precarious.

20. In its resolutions 56/220 A and B of 21 December 2001 and 57/113 A and B of 6 December 2002 on emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan and the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, the General Assembly noted that lack of security remains the most serious challenge facing Afghanistan, expressed its

deep concern over recent security incidents, condemned all acts of violence and intimidation directed against United Nations and associated personnel, as well as against other humanitarian personnel, expressed regret at the loss of life and physical harm suffered among the staff and urged "the Transitional Authority and local authorities to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel ... and to protect the property of the United Nations and of humanitarian organizations, including non-governmental organizations".

21. Similarly, the Security Council, at its 4774th meeting, issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2003/7), which in its relevant part read as follows:

> "The Security Council stresses that security remains a serious challenge facing Afghanistan. In particular, the Council expresses its concern over the increased number of attacks against international and local humanitarian personnel, Coalition forces, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Afghan Transitional Administration targets by Taliban and other rebel elements .... Against this backdrop, the Council underlines the importance of accelerating the comprehensive reform of Afghanistan's security sector, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants".

22. In my view, the combined effect of the above fully justifies a declaration that, for the purposes of the Convention, there exists an exceptional risk for United Nations and associated personnel participating in the operation. I would therefore invite the General Assembly, in its consideration of the relevant agenda item, to make a declaration to that effect. It may wish, however, to call first upon the Government of Afghanistan to become a party to the Convention.

IV. Humanitarian non-governmental organizations contractually linked to the United Nations

23. In its resolution 57/28, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare model or standardized provisions for inclusion in agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian NGOs or agencies and to make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that have concluded such agreements for the purpose of clarifying the application of the Convention to persons deployed by those organizations or agencies.

24. A possible standard provision applicable in the diverse cooperation agreements between the United Nations and NGOs could read as follows:

> For the purposes of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, persons deployed by [the humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency] under this Agreement shall be considered "associated personnel" within the meaning of article 1 (*b*) (iii) of the Convention.

It should be underscored, however, that neither this nor any similar provision could clarify the applicability of the Convention to the personnel of the NGO in question if the host country in whose territory those personnel are operating is not a party to

the Convention or if a "declaration" in respect of the United Nations operation there has not been made.

25. At the request of any host country, the United Nations will be ready to provide a list of all NGOs operating in the United Nations area of operation that are contractually linked to the Organization. In this connection, it should be noted that the Governments of States in which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is carrying out projects are already notified of the NGOs collaborating with UNDP in executing those projects since they are identified in the relevant project documents that UNDP signs with the Governments.

V. Observations

26. In the light of the very short period which has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 57/28 and the 2003 report of the Ad Hoc Committee, it would be premature to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to strengthen the Convention's protective regime. The key provisions of the Convention have been introduced in a small number of status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements, most of which are presently under negotiation. In the absence of any request for information, the role of the Secretary-General as a "certifying authority" has not yet been tested. A standard provision in agreements between the United Nations and NGOs is not likely to affect in any way the application of the Convention or strengthen its protective regime if the host country is not otherwise bound by the Convention, although a list of NGOs operating in the United Nations area of operation and contractually linked to the Organization may be submitted to the host country, at its request.

27. The difficulty in the issuance of the declaration of an "exceptional risk" remains the single most important limitation to the protective regime of the Convention. The problems encountered in the process of the initiation of such a declaration include: the lack of an agreed set of risk criteria;[3] the timeliness of a declaration at the point of its establishment and at any time thereafter; the political considerations that may be likely to influence an otherwise technical assessment of any given security situation; the need to constantly monitor the security situation in all areas of United Nations operations throughout the world in order to ensure not only the timely issuance of a declaration but also its timely withdrawal, if and when the circumstances warrant it; and the destabilizing effect that such a declaration would have on the legal regime of the Convention. For all of these reasons, I recommend that serious consideration should be given to dispensing with the need for a declaration as a condition for the application of the Convention.

28. In the final analysis, however, the strength of the Convention's protective regime lies in the readiness of States to ensure its implementation. While the shortcomings of the 1994 Convention have by now been widely recognized, it is the actual pressure that is brought to bear on Member States to prosecute those who are identified as being responsible for crimes against United Nations and associated personnel that will ensure that the legal protection that the Convention theoretically affords is actually effective. In point of fact, even before the negotiation and conclusion of the 1994 Convention, States were already under an obligation to prosecute crimes of murder and physical assault against United Nations personnel, while the capacity of the United Nations to bring a claim for damage caused by the

injury of an agent of the Organization in the course of performing his or her duties was recognized by the International Court of Justice as early as 1949, in its Advisory Opinion 11 on the *Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations*.

29. In this connection, I recall that the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the protection of United Nations personnel contain a list of civilian personnel who lost their lives during given years, including the place and details of the attack and indicating whether legal action has been taken. In all these cases, I have called upon the States concerned to assume their responsibility to deter further attacks on United Nations personnel by prosecuting those responsible, but to no avail. It is now time for the General Assembly to call upon these countries to investigate the attacks and to arrest and prosecute those responsible. To that end, I attach for the consideration of the General Assembly a consolidated list of the 198 civilian personnel who have lost their lives as a result of malicious acts while performing services for the Organization since 1 January 1992 (see annex). The list indicates the States in whose territories the crimes concerned were committed as well as those cases in which the Secretariat has been advised by the Member State concerned that it has taken legal action to bring the perpetrators to justice. As indicated in the list, the Secretariat has been advised that such action has been taken in only 21 cases.

Notes

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 52* (A/57/52), chap. III.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 52* (A/58/52).

[3] No generally agreed criteria has yet been established for determining that there exists a situation of exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in a United Nations operation. However, the following elements could be used as guidelines in the event that consideration is given to the issuance of a declaration: international or civil war; hostilities; revolution; insurrection; riots; explosion of war weapons, terrorist activities; high crime rate; banditry; collapse of the national security system or of law enforcement agencies; and the actual occurrence of attacks against United Nations and other international personnel.

Annex

Consolidated list of United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1992-2003

A. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1992

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[a]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	05/01/92	Pumpalova, Martinka	Bulgaria	UNICEF/Nairobi	Gunshot wounds after attack in cafe	Bosasso, Somalia
2.	10/03/92	Muhe, Tekya	Ethiopia	UNHCR/Jijiga, Ethiopia	Shot in the head during robbery of office	Jijiga, Ethiopia
3.	31/03/92	Mutaca, Lorenço	Mozambique	UNHCR/Dire Dawa, Ethiopia	Gunshot wounds	Gode, Ethiopia
4.	11/05/92	Buhaisi, Abdel	Palestine	UNRWA/Gaza	Gunshot wounds	Gaza Strip
5.	17/05/92	El Fadi, Mamdouh	Palestine	UNRWA/Gaza	Kidnapped and murdered	Gaza Strip
6.	14/06/92	Kasashima, Kimio	Japan	WFP/Peshawar, Pakistan	Gunshot wound after attack outside residence	Peshawar, Pakistan
7.	19/07/92	Rappaport, Avi	Israel	ICAO/Nairobi	Gunshot wound after car-jacking	Nairobi
8.	08/08/92	Bekeran, Najibullah	Afghanistan	Habitat/Kabul	Killed during rocket attack on city	Kabul
9.	12/08/92	Husenic, Aram	Yugoslavia	UNESCO/Cotonou, Benin	Gunshot wounds during robbery by armed bandits	Lagos
10.	27/09/92	Maung, Myint	Burma	UNICEF	Gunshot wounds incurred during ambush	Ame, Sudan
11.	30/09/92	Ngure, Francis	Kenya	UNICEF	Single shot to the head at close range	Ame, Sudan

[a] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
World Food Programme (WFP)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

B. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1993

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	02/01/93	Devereux, Sean	Ireland	UNICEF/Kismayo	Gunshot wounds after attack outside his office	Kismayo, Somalia
2.	01/02/93	Bullard, Anthony	United Kingdom	UNCHS/Islamabad	Gunshot wounds after ambuscade on the Peshawar/Jalalabad road	Jalalabad, Afghanistan
3.	01/02/93	Hadi, Abdul	Afghanistan	UNHCR/Islamabad	Gunshot wounds after ambuscade on the Peshawar/Jalalabad road	Jalalabad, Afghanistan
4.	01/02/93	Ul-Haq, Zia	Afghanistan	UNCHS/Islamabad	Gunshot wounds after ambuscade on the Peshawar/Jalalabad road	Jalalabad, Afghanistan
5.	23/02/93	Suradi, Awad Ali	Palestine	UNRWA/Gaza Strip	Shot in the head by Israeli soldier	Gaza, Gaza Strip
6.	24/02/93	Shivinda, Pedro	Angola	WFP/Angola	Gunshot wounds after crossfire between UNITA and government troops	Huambo, Angola
7.	24/02/93	Nestrendo	Angola	WFP/Angola	Gunshot wounds	Huambo, Angola
8.	12/03/93	Rao, Y. S., Dr.	India	FAO/Bangkok	Bomb explosion	Bombay, India
9.	18/03/93	Al-Gharib, Yousif	Palestine	UNRWA/Gaza Strip	Shot by Israeli soldier	Gaza, Gaza Strip
10.	29/03/93	Rouf, Mohamed	Bangladesh	UNTAC/Cambodia	Gunshot wound in the head	Phnom Penh
11.	03/04/93	Choun, Sophorn	Cambodia	UNTAC/Cambodia	Land mine explosion injuries	Phnom Penh
12.	08/04/93	Lay, Sok Phiep	Cambodia	UNTAC/Cambodia	Gunshot wounds after being attacked	Phnom Penh
13.	08/04/93	Nakata, Atsuhito	Japan	UNV/Cambodia	Gunshot wounds after being attacked	Phnom Penh
14.	11/04/93	Cnicambi, Silva	Angola	WFP/Angola	Killed during UNITA attack	Luena, Angola
15.	07/04/93	Ngin, Khhough	Cambodia	UNTAC/Cambodia	Injuries as a result of land mine explosion	Phnom Penh
16.	12/05/93	Shoka, Phim	Cambodia	UNTAC/Cambodia	Weapon injuries	Tramkot District, Takeo Province, Cambodia
17.	15/08/93	Zerazic, Boris	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNHCR/Bosnia	Gunshot wounds	Vitez, Bosnia and Herzegovina
18.	13/09/93	Reitzel-Nielsen, Michael	Denmark	UNEP/Nairobi	Gunshot wounds during car-jacking	Nairobi
19.	21/07/93	Farhad, Fayyad	Palestine	UNRWA/Lebanon	Shot in the head by unknown gunmen	Saida, Lebanon
20.	20/10/93	Wandayo, John	Uganda	UNICEF	Shot during ambush by unknown gunman	Kitgum, Uganda
21.	21/10/93	Al Saftawi, Assad	Palestine	UNRWA	Shot in the head by unknown gunmen	Gaza, Gaza Strip
22.	13/11/93	Lincoln, Kai	United States of America	UNOSOM	Shot during car-jacking	Mogadishu, Somalia
23.	15/11/93	Shabayta, Muin	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by Israeli soldier	Gaza Strip

C. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1994

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	12/1/93	Ty, Sary (reported in 1994)	Cambodia	UNTAC	Gunshot wound during raid of village	Siem Reap, Cambodia
2.	28/3/94	Abu Ibtihan, Ahmad	Palestine	UNRWA	Shot by Israeli soldier	Gaza Strip
3.	18/4/94	Sanneh, Ali Haji	Gambia	UNHCR	Gunshot wounds sustained from open fire into plane	Afmadou, Somalia
4.	4/94	Butera, Innocent	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
5.	4/94	Gakwavu, Abdellaraman	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
6.	4/94	Habyalimana, Cyridion	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
7.	4/94	Kabanda, Therese	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
8.	4/94	Kanamugire, Fulgence	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
9.	4/94	Kayijamahe, Angelique	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
10.	4/94	Kayiranga, Protais	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
11.	4/94	Kayitaba, Felix	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
12.	4/94	Kayumba, Andre	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
13.	4/94	Mbaga, Laurent	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
14.	4/94	Mbanziliza, Emmanuel	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
15.	4/94	Ndayisaba, Festus	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
16.	4/94	Ngirumpatse, Florence	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
17.	4/94	Nsengimana, Assiel	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
18.	4/94	Nyabutsitsi, Aloys	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
19.	4/94	Rushemeza, Dancilla	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
20.	4/94	Turatsinze, Emmanuel	Rwanda	UNDP	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
21.	4/94	Gasana, Francois	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
22.	4/94	Gashagaza, Gaspard	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
23.	4/94	Gisa, Jean B.	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
24.	4/94	Mukashefu, Odette	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
25.	4/94	Mwigishwa, Albert	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
26.	4/94	Nyakagaragu, J.	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
27.	4/94	Rugema, Sixte	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
28.	4/94	Rutagengwa, Theophile	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
29.	4/94	Rutayigirwa, Francois	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
30.	4/94	Senjeje, Anicet	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda

	Date	Name	State/Territory	Entity[b]	Cause of death	Location of incident
31.	4/94	Twagirayezu, Marcel	Rwanda	UNHCR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
32.	4/94	Gihana, Jean D.	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
33.	4/94	Kalinganire, Laurent	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
34.	4/94	Kalisa, Charles	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
35.	4/94	Kayibanda, Aloys	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
36.	4/94	Kayitare, Jerome	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
37.	4/94	Nshimiyana, Visteur	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
38.	4/94	Rudaseswa, Michel	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
39.	4/94	Rudasingwa, Theogene	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
40.	4/94	Rukanika, Longin	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
41.	4/94	Senyana, Jean D.	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
42.	4/94	Tuyisenge, Pauline	Rwanda	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
43.	4/94	Kalisa, Martin	Rwanda	WHO	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
44.	4/94	Kayitari, Bernard	Rwanda	WHO	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
45.	4/94	Mpogoma, Emmanuel	Rwanda	WHO	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
46.	4/94	Musabimana, Jean-Baptiste	Rwanda	WHO	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
47.	4/94	Ntampaka, Valere	Rwanda	WHO	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
48.	4/94	Sefaranga, Bernard	Rwanda	ICTR	Ethnic violence	Rwanda
49.	1/5/94	Ngendakumana, Therence	Burundi	WFP	Accident linked to ethnic strife	Bujumbura Province, Burundi
50.	8/6/94	Sindikubwabo, Damascene	Rwanda	ECA	Killed while performing his duties as a security guard	Gisenyi, Rwanda
51.	13/6/94	Bile, Abdullahi Hussein	Somalia	WFP	Open fire into vehicle during ambush	Mogadishu, Somalia
52.	23/6/94	Sisay, Mohammed	Ethiopia	WFP	Ambushed in truck convoy	Uganda (north of Gulu)
53.	23/6/94	Aregay, Kassahun	Ethiopia	WFP	Ambushed in truck convoy	Uganda (north of Gulu)
54.	23/6/94	Mekonnen, Gebriel	Ethiopia	WFP	Ambushed in truck convoy	Uganda (north of Gulu)
55.	13/8/94	Lopez-Herrera, Jose	France	UNHCR	Killed by assailants at home	Kirundo, Burundi
56.	30/8/94	Murenzi, Jules	Rwanda	WFP	Gunshot wounds at home by armed bandits	Gikongoro, Rwanda
57.	3/9/94	Mahmoodi, Mehrali[a]	Islamic Republic of Iran	UNHCR	Knife wounds	Milak Bes, Islamic Republic of Iran
58.	17/9/94	Ibrahim, Labib	Egypt	UNICEF	Gunshot wound during ambush in car convoy	Qena, Egypt
59.	24/9/94	Tembe, Alfredo	Mozambique	UNDP	Gunshot wound during armed robbery at restaurant	Maputo, Mozambique
60.	25/10/94	Sacramento, Joachim Domingos	Sao Tome and Principe	WFP	Gunshot wounds at residence	Luanda, Angola

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
61.	8/11/94	Emana, Diriba[a]	Ethiopia	ECA	Assaulted during robbery	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
62.	14/11/94	Naingonn, Yamnalbaye	Cameroon	UNICEF	Ambushed in truck convoy	Maroua Province, Cameroon
63.	18/11/94	Sultan, Majdi Ahmad Abu	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by stray bullet outside hospital	Gaza City
64.	22/12/94	Hailu, Zekarias[a]	Ethiopia	UNHCR	Gunshot wound outside restaurant	Moyale, Ethiopia

[a] Indicates legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

[b] United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Health Organization (WHO)
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)

D. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1995

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	7/3/95	Lahrache, Ouassini	Algeria	UNIC	Killed by assailants at residence	Algiers
2.	2/4/95	Sengoga, Alphonse	Burundi	UNICEF	Ethnic violence	Bujumbura
3.	15/4/95	Vila, Munira	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNPROFOR	Killed by sniper fire	Sarajevo
4.	22/6/95	El-Khawaja, Mahmoud Arafat	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by gunshot wound	Gaza Strip
5.	25/7/95	Lima, Francisco Olinto[a]	Angola	UNICEF	Killed during carjacking	Luanda
6.	10/11/95	Adeyemi, John	Nigeria	UNICEF	Killed during robbery	Lagos
7.	19/11/95	Jefferson, William[a]	United States of America	UNPF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina
8.	22/11/95	Ahmed, Abdilkadir Tawane	Somalia	UNICEF	Killed in bus ambush	North-west of Mogadishu, Somalia
9.	7/12/95	Kaczor, Andrzej	Poland	UNGCI	Killed in bomb explosion	Shaqlawa, Iraq
10.	7/12/95	Rabaya, Emmanuel Jabagat	Philippines	UNGCI	Killed in bomb explosion	Shaqlawa, Iraq
11.	7/12/95	Shah, Bikash Jungi	Nepal	UNGCI	Killed in bomb explosion	Shaqlawa, Iraq
12.	16/12/95	Gikuni, George Njoroge	Kenya	UNEP	Killed during carjacking	Nairobi

[a] Indicates legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

[b] United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)
United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF)
United Nations Guard Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

E. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1996

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	5/1/96	Siyat Rage, Mohamed	Somalia	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kismayo, Somalia
2.	4/4/96	Ahmed, Mohamed Hussein	Somalia	UNESCO	Killed as a result of kidnapping	Mogadishu, Somalia
3.	24/5/96	Onginde, Peter	Kenya	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wound during robbery	Nairobi
4.	28/10/96	Said, Mohamed Ali Sheik	Somalia	UNESCO	Killed by gunshot wound during robbery	Mogadishu, Somalia
5.	29/10/96	Manirakiza, Roger	Burundi	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Bubonga, Burundi
6.	1/11/96	Lugano Barega, Germain	Zaire	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Goma, Zaire
7.	4/11/96	Semwaga, Augustin	Rwanda	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kigali, Rwanda
8.	6/11/96	Uwimana, Veneranda	Rwanda	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kigali, Rwanda
9.	23/11/96	Jembere, Seleshi	Ethiopia	UNICEF	Killed in crash of hijacked airliner	Ethiopia/Comoros
10.	23/11/96	Ndongko, Therese	Cameroon	ECA	Killed in crash of hijacked airliner	Ethiopia/Comoros
11.	11/12/96	Leitao, Jorge	Angola	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ngomguembo, Angola

F. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1997

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[a]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	13/1/97	Ouijada, Tomas	El Salvador	UNOPS	Killed by gunshot wounds	Nueva Concepcion, El Salvador
2.	4/2/97	Turnbull, Graham	United Kingdom	HRFOR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Karengara, Rwanda
3.	4/2/97	Chan, Sastra Chim	Cambodia	HRFOR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Karengara, Rwanda
4.	4/2/97	Munyaneza, Jean Bosco	Rwanda	HRFOR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Karengara, Rwanda
5.	4/2/97	Ngabo, Agrippin	Rwanda	HRFOR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Karengara, Rwanda
6.	4/2/97	Nsengiyumvu Aimable	Rwanda	HRFOR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Karengara, Rwanda
7.	14/2/97	Ngoga, Alphonse	Rwanda	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kigali, Rwanda
8.	14/2/97	Caraganciu, Iurie	Republic of Moldova	World Bank	Killed during robbery	Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
9.	24/2/97	Assey, Elizabeth	United Republic of Tanzania	ICTR	Killed during possible robbery	Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
10.	7/5/97	Reignat, John	Sierra Leone	DHA	Killed by gunshot wounds	Makeni, Sierra Leone
11.	14/6/97	Nkezagera, Didace	Rwanda	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ruhengeri, Rwanda
12.	17/6/97	Murwanashyaka, Jean de Dieu	Rwanda	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ruhengeri, Rwanda
13.	19/6/97	Bucyekabili, Felicien	Rwanda	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ruhengeri, Rwanda
14.	17/7/97	Mahmud, Sayeef Uddin	Bangladesh	WHO	Killed by gunshot wounds	Siddhirganj, Bangladesh
15.	9/9/97	Subek, Simon Taban	Sudan	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Juba, Sudan
16.	19/9/97	Amasias, Abraham Michael	Ethiopia	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ogaden region, Ethiopia
17.	19/9/97	Kidane, Tekle Giorgis	Ethiopia	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Ogaden region, Ethiopia

[a] United Nations Office for Project Services (OPS)
United Nations Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda (HRFOR)
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
Department for Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

G. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1998

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	9/6/98	Ohiri, Samson Somaian	Sudan	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kadugli, Sudan
2.	9/6/98	Hammad, El Haj Ali	Sudan	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kadugli, Sudan
3.	8/7/98	Asiiku, William	Uganda	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Arua District, Uganda
4.	14/7/98	Wewiorska, Maria Magdalena[a]	Poland	UNOV/UNOMIG	Killed by gunshot wounds	Tblisi
5.	20/7/98	Akino, Yutaka[a]	Japan	UNMOT	Killed by gunshot wounds	Garm, Tajikistan
6.	20/7/98	Mahramov, Juragon[a]	Tajikistan	UNMOT	Killed by gunshot wounds	Garm, Tajikistan
7.	23/7/98	Ricciardi, Renato	Italy	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Bujumbura, Burundi
8.	28/7/98	Rakotomahefa, J. Flechet	Madagascar	UNOPS	Criminal act	Antananarivo
9.	17/8/98	De Marco, Jori	United States of America	United Nations/ UNMOT	Killed by gunshot wounds	Dushanbe
10.	29/10/98	Diallo, Moctar	Mauritania	UNV/MIPONUH	Killed by gunshot wounds	Port-au-Prince
11.	5/11/98	Gaal, Hassan	Somalia	UNDOS	Killed by gunshot wounds	Balad/Mogadishu, Somalia
12.	14/11/98	Segala, Elias[a]	Angola	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kuito, Angola
13.	26/12/98	Luckman, Patrick	Australia	MONUA	Attack on aircraft	Vila Nova, Angola
14.	26/12/98	Mateka, Wilfried	Cameroon	UNV	Attack on aircraft	Vila Nova, Angola

[a] Indicates legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

[b] United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV)
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)
United Nations Development Office for Somalia (UNDOS)
United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)

H. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 1999

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	2/1/99	Moreira, Pedro	Angola	WFP	Attack on aircraft	Huambo, Angola
2.	20/1/99	Mansaray, Dennis	Sierra Leone	UNOMSIL	Killed by gunshot wounds	Freetown
3.	14/2/99	Allison, Joseph[a]	Jamaica	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kingston
4.	17/2/99	Nabiev, Fakhradin	Uzbekistan	IMF	Killed as a result of bomb explosion	Tashkent
5.	24/4/99	Speight, Nicholas	New Zealand	UNOPS	Killed by gunshot wounds	Erbil, Iraq
6.	30/8/99	Gomes, Joao Lopes[a]	East Timor	UNAMET	Killed by stab wounds	Atsabe, East Timor
7.	2/9/99	Pereira, Domingos	East Timor	UNAMET	Not determined	East Timor
8.	2/9/99	Soares, Ruben Barros	East Timor	UNAMET	Not determined	East Timor
9.	15/9/99	Bejarano, Jesus Antonio	Colombia	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Bogota
10.	16/9/99	Ayoub, Sheikh Yerow	Somalia	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Jowhar, Somalia
11.	11/10/99	Krumov, Valentin	Bulgaria	UNMIK	Killed by gunshot wounds	Pristina, Kosovo
12.	12/10/99	Zuniga, Luis	Chile	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Rutana Province, Burundi
13.	12/10/99	Von Meijenfeldt, Saskia	Netherlands	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Rutana Province, Burundi

[a] Indicates that legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.
[b] United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)
United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

I. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 2000

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[b]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	10/1/00	Nhaningue, Luis Armando	Mozambique	WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Maputo
2.	22/2/00	Boonman, Joseph	Netherlands	World Bank	Killed by gunshot wounds	Nairobi
3.	4/3/00	Sargbah, Samuel[a]	Liberia	UNV/WFP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kigali
4.	8/3/00	Rexhpi, Benet	Yugoslavia	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Pristina, Kosovo
5.	30/3/00	Avdyli, Erieta[a]	Albania	UNICEF	Killed by strangulation	Tirana
6.	4/4/00	Van Der Lubbe, Gwenda[a]	Netherlands	UNAIDS	Killed by strangulation	Sana'a, Yemen
7.	8/5/00	Topolskij, Petar	Kosovo	UNMIK	Killed by stab wounds/strangulation	Pristina, Kosovo
8.	28/6/00	Abdilleh, Yusuf Ahmed	Somalia	FAO	Killed during hostage-taking in FAO Office	Baghdad
9.	28/6/00	Hassan, Marewan Mohammed	Iraq	FAO	Killed during hostage-taking in FAO Office	Baghdad
10.	7/8/00	Lyle, Garfield	Guyana	MICAH	Killed by gunshot wounds	Port-au-Prince
11.	15/8/00	Achba, Zurab	Georgia	UNOMIG/OHCHR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Sukhumi, Georgia
12.	6/9/00	Aregahegn, Samson[a]	Ethiopia	UNHCR	Killed by stab wounds	Atambua, Indonesia (West Timor)
13.	6/9/00	Caceras, Carlos[a]	United States of America	UNHCR	Killed by stab wounds	Atambua, Indonesia (West Timor)
14.	6/9/00	Simundze, Pero[a]	Croatia	UNHCR	Killed by stab wounds	Atambua, Indonesia (West Timor)
15.	17/9/00	Kpognon, Mensah	Togo	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Macenta, Guinea

[a] Indicates that legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

[b] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH)
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

J. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 2001

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	27/3/01	Tshiama, Nsakala Boakono	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNHCR	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kimpese, Democratic Republic of the Congo
2.	8/5/01	Rakotonanahary, Jose	Madagascar	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Antananarivo
3.	5/7/01	Lhommee, Jean-Pierre	France	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Bangui
4.	27/9/01	Bintu, Deo Bimenyimana[a]	Democratic Republic of the Congo	MONUC	Killed by gunshot wounds	Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo
5.	8/10/01	Abrashkevich, Andrei	Russian Federation	UNOMIG	Attack on aircraft	Kodori Valley, Georgia
6.	8/10/01	Khvichia, Lali	Georgia	UNOMIG	Attack on aircraft	Kodori Valley, Georgia
7.	20/11/01	Manlan, Kassi[a]	Côte d'Ivoire	WHO	Killed by head injury	Bujumbura

[a] Indicates that legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

K. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 2002

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*[c]	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	5/1/02	Berbati, Vlora[a]	Kosovo	UNMIK	Killed by gunshot wounds	Peja, Kosovo, Yugoslavia
2.	25/2/02	Ali, Hassan Sheikh	Somalia	UNICEF	Killed by gunshot wounds	Mogadishu, Somalia
3.	7/3/02	Hamdan, Kamal	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by gunshot wounds	Tulkarem, West Bank
4.	8/4/02	Salman, Bahjat	Iraq	UNOHCI	Killed by gunshot wounds	Baghdad, Iraq
5.	10/4/02	Aalimi, Shah Sayed[a]	Afghanistan	FAO	Killed by gunshot wounds	Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan
6.	22/11/02	Hook, Iain[b]	United Kingdom	UNRWA	Killed by gunshot wounds	Jenin, West Bank
7.	6/12/02	Tahrawi, Usama Hassan	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by offensive weapon	Bureij, Gaza Strip
8.	6/12/02	Kandil, Ahlam Riziq	Palestine	UNRWA	Killed by gunshot wounds	Bureij, Gaza Strip

[a] Indicates that legal action has been taken by Member State in respect of this case.

[b] Mr. Iain Hook was a contractor of the Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom working for UNRWA.

[c] United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq (UNOHCI).

L. United Nations civilian casualties in the field as a result of malicious acts, 2003

	Date	*Name*	*State/Territory*	*Entity*	*Cause of death*	*Location of incident*
1.	7/2/03	Asleibi, Majed Hussein	Palestine	UNRWA	Died as a result of shrapnel wounds (7/1/03)	Khan Younis, Gaza Strip
2.	4/4/03	Jele, Thomas	South Africa	ILO	Killed by gunshot wounds	Zaalbank, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa
3.	6/6/03	Nzelenga, Prosper	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	Killed by gunshot wounds	Kinshasa